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COMPREHENSIVE HOMELESS ASSISTANCE PLAN
PERFORMANCE REPORT
MAY 1990

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
COLLECTION
FEB 11 1992
University of Massachusetts
Depository Copy

Executive Office of Human Services
Massachusetts
Prepared by Social Policy Unit
May 1990

Michael S. Dukakis
Governor

Philip W. Johnston
Secretary

914/279

SUMMARY OF McKINNEY FUNDS - FY'90

PROGRAMS	AMOUNT
Emergency Shelter Grants	
Allocation to the state	$ 999,000
Allocation to cities and towns	1,214,000
TOTAL	2,213,000
Transitional Housing Program	$2,410,000
Permanent Housing	$ 000,000
Health Services for the Homeless Grant Awards	$1,470,000
Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless	$ 250,000
Emergency Community Services Homeless Block Grant Program	$ 558,548
Educational Programs for Homeless Children	$ 91,123
Adult Literacy	$ 156,607
Mental Health Block Grant	$ 267,944
NIAAA - (DPH) - Stabilization Services for Homeless Substance Abusers	$ 526,218
Veteran Job Training	$ 000,000
Job Training for the Homeless	$1,179,024
TOTAL	$9,122,464

MCKINNEY PROGRAM:

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM

Purpose: This act authorized the Secretary of HUD to make grants available to states, cities, counties and non-profit organizations for the purposes of funding renovation, rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for a minimum of three years. Funds can also be used to defer maintenance and operation costs, and in some instances, pay for the provision of essential services.

Budget Appropriation:

FFY 87 -	$50.0 Million
FFY 88 -	8.0 Million
FFY 89 -	46.5 Million
FFY 90 -	73.2 Million

Total amount to Massachusetts:

Round I -	$239,000	(1986)
Round II -	$678,000	(1987)
Round III-	$108,000	(1988)
Round IV -	$636,000	(1989)
Round V -	999,000	(1990)

*Total amount to Entitlement Cities:

$ 898,000	('86,'87)
$ 892,380	('89)
$1,214,000	('90)

For FY'90 combined total amount to Massachusetts - $2,213,000

FY 1990 Massachusetts Funded Projects:

Pine Street Inn, Boston	$840,000
Northern Berkshire Family Life Support Center	80,000
Cambridge Women's Shelter	79,000
	$999,000

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Patrick Walsh
Department of Public Welfare
574-0340

Federal Agency and Contact Person:

James R. Broughman
US Department of Housing and Urban Development
(202) 755-5977

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANT PROGRAM

In January 1983, Governor Dukakis in his inaugural address cited that his number one social welfare priority was homelessness. In 1983 the state had only two shelters, today we now have 114. Out of these 114 shelters, there are 107 Department of Public Welfare shelters. 70 are for families and 37 are for individuals.

Massachusetts will distribute this Emergency Shelter Grant to these Department of Public Welfare shelter programs. The grant which was first administered in FY'86 has provided the Commonwealth with over $3.4 million to help shelters (1) renovate, rehabilitate or convert buildings for use as emergency shelters, (2) renovate and rehabilitate existing shelter facilities in Massachusetts for such purposes as meeting local health and safety or building codes or minimum standards, (3) provide for expenses related to the operation of shelters such as utilities and furnishings, (4) provide essential services to the homeless or persons at-risk of becoming homeless, including prevention, employment, health and education.

As a result of this funding, over 5 new family shelters have opened and 54 shelters for families and individuals have made important improvements affecting the health and safety of their guests. In some cases these capital improvements have achieved compliance with municipal codes and averted potential shelter closings. A homeless prevention program in the Berkshires was created as a result of this grant funding. Emergency Shelter funding has helped us provide a bed for every homeless individual during the winter months as part of the state's Winter Plan.

Since the level of homelessness and need has continued to rise each year, and as Massachusetts continues to experience declining revenues, the Emergency Shelter Grant Program has proved to be a valuable and timely complement to the extensive state resources already committed to combat homelessness in the Commonwealth.

The Executive Office of Human Services oversees the McKinney Program in the Commonwealth. The Department of Public Welfare administers the ESG program. This year, DPW will set aside up to 10% funding for Homeless Prevention Programs which will demonstrate that through housing search, social services, tenant/landlord mediation and other concrete assistance, families and individuals who otherwise would be homeless have been helped to maintain their existing residences or have been helped to find alternative housing. DPW will also make available within 65 days its ESG allocation to non-profit organizations for the purposes of providing additional emergency shelter to programs in areas of highest need, based on demographic information consistent with the Massachusetts Comprehensive Homeless Assistance Plan (CHAP 2). DPW will also

make available within 180 days the setaside of 10% funding for Homeless Prevention Programs consistent with the new federal guidelines for prevention services.

The state will also select grantees based on the needs assessment and planning activities of the Welfare Department in conjunction with other state agencies involved in providing statewide services to the homeless. Distribution of funds will be based on previous RFP activities, the requests for additional emergency beds in areas of high need, and the priorities of the Homeless Planning Task force which state that emergency shelter in the winter months is of primary importance.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANT PROGRAM

ADDENDUM AND CLARIFICATION TO SUMMARY OF PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

III. PROCESS AND CRITERIA FOR AWARDS OF GRANTS

- The Department of Public Welfare will set aside up to 10% funding for Homeless Prevention Programs which demonstrate that through housing search, social services, tenant/landlord mediation and other concrete assistance, families and individuals who otherwise would be homeless have been helped to maintain their existing residences or have been helped to find alternative housing.

- The Department of Public Welfare will make available within 65 days its ESG allocation to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of providing additional emergency shelter to programs in areas of highest need, based on demographic information consistent with the Massachusetts Comprehensive Homeless Assistance Plan (CHAP 2).

- The Department of Public Welfare will make available within 180 days the setaside of 10% funding for Homeless Prevention Programs consistent with the new federal guidelines for prevention services.

- The State will select grantees based on the needs assessment and planning activities of the Welfare Department in conjunction with other state agencies involved in providing statewide services to the homeless. Distribution of funds will be based on previous RFP activities, the requests for additional emergency beds in areas of high need, and the priorities of the Homeless Planning Task force which state that emergency shelter in the winter months is of primary importance.

McKINNEY PROGRAM:

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Purpose: This program combines the existing HUD Transitional Housing Demonstration Program and a new Permanent Housing for the Handicapped Homeless Persons. The main purpose is to meet the needs of deinstitutionalized homeless persons and other homeless mentally disabled. This fund may also be used to serve homeless families with children.

Budget Appropriation:

FFY 1987	- $80.0 Million
FFY 1988	- 65.0 Million
FFY 1989	- 104.6 Million
FFY 1990	- $130 Million

Total Amount to Massachusetts:

FFY 86 - 88	Transitional Housing	$5,379,278
FFY 87 - 88	Permanent Housing	$ 292,927
FFY 89 - 90	Transitional Housing	$2,410,000
	Permanent Housing	000,000
	TOTAL	$8,082,205

Massachusetts Funded Projects: See Next Page

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Persons:

Ita llarkey
Executive Office of Communities and Development
727-7132

Federal Agency & Contract Persons:

Morris Bourne
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
(202) ~~755-9075~~
708-~~3475~~
-2140

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF COMMUNITIES & DEVELOPMENT

Michael S. Dukakis, Governor
Amy S. Anthony, Secretary

MEMORANDUM

TO: Irene Lee
Ken Itzkowitz

FROM: Amelie R. Gelfand, EOCD

DATE: November 7, 1989

RE: McKinney Update

What follows is an update on the Massachusetts projects which received funding during the last funding round. Unfortunately, it's a brief report.

Transitional Housing

There were twenty-one applicants. I have enclosed a list of those applicants, which I received from HUD. This list gives other pertinent information including the status code, site location and amount requested. Five of the twenty-one projects were funded. They were:

1. Worcester Area Community Health Center, Inc. They will receive $1.3 million to provide services to the homeless mentally ill.

2. Housing Assistance Corporation of North Falmouth will receive $200,000 to assist homeless activities.

3. Lasell Junior College in Newton will receive $250,000 to help homeless women and their children. The program will include a component allowing participants to take courses at Lasell.

4. The Boston YWCA will receive $500,000 to help homeless families in Dorchester.

5. South Middlesex Non-Profit Housing Corporation in Framingham will receive $160,000 to help homeless families in the area.

100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02202

Permanent Housing for Handicapped Homeless

Three projects were submitted to EOCD for submission to HUD. Two of the three were submitted to HUD for funding. They were:

1. The Cambridge Housing Authority requested funding for an eight unit home for physically and mentally handicapped individuals requiring a minimum amount of services. They requested $336,425.

2. The Pine Street Inn applied for additional funds for a project in Dorchester. The project received $99,483 from HUD in rehabilitation funds. They were requesting additional funding for retroactive acquisition funds (allowed in the latest round) and rehabilition funds for an additional 3 units (the latest round allowed for an increase from 8 to 12 units). Their new funding request was for $148,594.

Neither of the projects received funding.

cc: Marcia I. Lamb, EOCD
Ann O'Hara, EOCD

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

MAY 1990

GRANT NO.	APPLICANT		DATE RECEIVED	DATE TO MANAGER	SEC70	GRANT AGREEMENT SENT		SIGNED		
MA06T90-1001	Wayside Community Programs, Inc.	Wayside Teen Parent Housing	5/16/90	TONINI						
MA06T90-1072	Develop. Disabilities Mgt. Assistance Inc. Marshfield	Caroline Hill Shelter	5/18/90	MOFFITT O'Neil						
MA06T90-1044	Independence Housing, Hyannis	Transition to Independent Living	5/21/90	MOFFITT O'Neil						
MA06T90-1151	United Way of New Bedford	Transition to Independent Living	5/21/90	MOFFITT						
MA06T90-1062	North Suffolk Mental Health Chelsea	Community Living	5/21/90	BROWN Ellenbogen						
MA06T90-1042	Bostonian Chambers Inc., Dorchester	Expansion Project	5/21/90	TONINI						
MA06T90-1117	Mission Hill Local Tenants Policy Boston	Transitional Residence	5/21/90	TONINI						
MA06T90-1069	Women Institute for New Growth & Support	Transitional Residence for Women	5/21/90	TONINI						
MA06T90-1491	Cynthia A. Correia Bridgewater	Transitional for Pregnant Teens	5/22/90	MOFFITT						
MA06T90-1222	Berkshire Community Action Council Pittsfield	Transitional Handicap Facilities	5/22/90	TONINI						
MA06T90-1253	Pine St. Inn Boston	Transitional Housing	5/22/90	TONINI						

MA06T90-1296	Haverhill YWCA, Inc. Haverhill	Transitional Housing	5/23/90	MCGRITT					
MA06T90-1348	Kids in Disadvantaged Situations, Inc. Brookline	Chrystales House. Trans. for young Mothers & Children	5/22/90	BROWN					
MA06T90-1349	NUVA Gloucester	Transitional Hsg. for substance abusing families	5/23/90	BROWN					
MA06T90-1349	Valley Programs, Inc. Northampton	Franklin County transitional housing for homeless indiv.	5/23/90	TONINI					
MA06T90-1290	Serving People in Need, Inc. Lynn	Acquisition of Solo Transitional House	5/25/90	BROWN					
MA06T90-1380	Comm. of MA Tewksbury Hospital	Trans. Housing 48 beds for older Mentally ill & Drug abusing gen	5/25/90	TONINI					

MA06T90-1042 Stepping Stones Inc

MCKINNEY PROGRAM:

SUPPLEMENTAL ASSISTANCE FOR FACILITIES TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS (SAFAH)

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to enable facilities providing assistance to the homeless to fund innovative program approaches, and to meet the special needs of families with children, the elderly and the handicapped.

Budget Appropriation:	FFY 1987 -	$15 Million
	FFY 1988 -	0
	FFY 1990 -	$10.8 Million
Total Amount to Massachusetts:	FFY 1987 - 1988	$ 1,060,000
	FFY 1990 -	$ 250,000
	TOTAL	1,310,000

1990 AWARDS:

Elizabeth Stone House, Dorchester

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Persons:

Irene Lee
Executive Office of Human Services
727-8036

Federal Agency & Contact Person:

Edwin Stromberg
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
(202) 426-1520

SAFAH LOG

APRIL 2, 1990

RANT #NO	APPLICANT	PROJECT NAME	DATE RECEIVED	MGR. CPD REP	DATE TO FHEO
		Brockton Family Counseling Ctr.Inc.	3/30/90	Moffitt O'Neil	
		A.L.P.A. Worcester	3/30/90	Tonini Cloonan	
	United Way of New Bedford	Area Coalition for the Homeless	3/30/90	Moffitt Herlet	
		Pine Street Inn Boston	4/2/90	Tonini Wong	
		Providence Comm. Action Program,Inc. Providence, RI	4/2/90	Moffitt Lang	
	Mission Hill Local Tenants Policy, Multi-Service Ctr.	Trans. Residence for teenage mothers & their children	4/2/90	Tonini	
	Community Teamwork Inc.,Lowell	Comprehensive Child Care for Homeless Children Program	4/2/90	Tonini Amoros	
	Crombie St.Church/ Mission, Salem	Streetworker Program	4/2/90	Brown Ellenbogen	
	Domestic Violence Ended, Inc. Quincy	Dove Off Site Services Project	4/2/90	Brown Ellenbogen	
	Westerly Area Rest and Meals (WARM) Westerly, RI	Operation and Supportive Services	4/2/90	Moffitt Herlet	
	City of Boston Mayor's Office	Make grants to non-profits, permanent housing,elderly home less individuals	4/2/90	Tonini	

GRANT #NO	APPLICANT	PROJECT NAME	DATE RECEIVED	MGR. CPD REP	DATE TO FHEO
	City of Lynn	Rehab surplus Fed. Bldg. for use as a Ctr.to provide Services to homeless	4/2/90	Brown Ellenbogen	
	Bostonian Chambers Inc., Dorchester	Brinsley Street Transitional House	4/3/90	Tonini	
	State of RI Providence, RI	Rehab.State Bldgs. for use as a Comprehensive homeless service facility	4/3/90	Moffitt Lang	
	Open Pantry of Springfield	Project Empower	4/3/90	Tonini	
	The Second Step Bedford, MA	acquire bldg.at Campbell St. Woburn for homeless battered woman and children	4/3/90	~~Tonini~~ Brown	
	Travelers Aid Society of RI Providence, RI	Runaway Youth Shelter	4/3/90	Moffitt	
	RI Indian Council Providence,RI	Transitional Family Housing and Day Care Ctr. Program	4/3/90	Moffitt	
	City of Lawrence P & C Development Lawrence, MA	Comprehensive Prog. to address the homeless population in Lawrence	4/3/90	Moffitt	
	Plymouth Area Coalition for the Homeless Halifax, Ma	Pilgrims Hope and Covered Bridge	4/3/90	Moffitt	
	Comm. of MA Dept. of Social Services, Boston	Family Intensive Support Program	4/3/90	Tonini	
	City of Somerville CD Office Somerville, MA	Somerville Homeless Outreach Model(HOMES	4/3/90	Brown Walty	

GRANT #NO	APPLICANT	PROJECT NAME	DATE RECEIVED	MGR. CPD REP	DATE TO FHEO
	MA Coalition for the homeless, Inc. Boston	Donations Assistance Program	4/4/90	Tonini	
	Friendly House, Inc. North Adams	Cinical Case management to maximize successful Comm reentry of high risk	4/4/90	Tonini	
	Prov. Ministries for the Needy, Inc. Holyoke	Broderick House Deleading Effort	4/4/90	Tonini	
	Wachusett Health Education Action Team (Wheat Community Services Clinton	Homeless Outreach Program	4/4/90	Tonini	
	Northern Berkshire Community Action	Family Life Support Center	4/4/90	[illegible]	

McKINNEY PROGRAM:

EMERGENCY COMMUNITY SERVICES HOMELESS GRANT PROGRAM

Purpose: The act establishes a new program whereby states can apply for funds for the purpose of providing emergency community services to the homeless.

Budget Appropriation:

FFY 1987 - $36.6 Million
FFY 1988 - $19.1 Million
FFY 1989 - $18.9 Million
FFY 1990 - $21.9 Million

Total Amount to Massachusetts:

FY 1987 -	$ 935,410
FY 1988 -	$ 489,378
FY 1989 -	$ 483,500
FY 1990 -	$ 558,548
TOTAL	$2,466,836

Eligible Applicants: Community Action Agencies

Massachusetts Funded Projects: see next page

Intent to provide approximately $30,000 to each CAA (25 statewide).

Massachusetts Lead Agency Contact Person:

Camalle Buda
Executive Office of Communities and Development
727-0050

Federal Agency & Contact Person:

Janet Fox
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
(202) 252-5254

Note: Funds are allocated to Community Action Agencies using an existing Community Block Grant Formula.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

A REPORT ON THE EMERGENCY COMMUNITY SERVICES HOMELESS GRANT PROGRAM (EHP)

FISCAL YEAR 1989

Under Title VII, Subtitle D of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts received an FY 89 award of $483,500 to implement programs and services that meet the critical needs of homeless individuals and families.

In Massachusetts, Community Action Agencies have assumed a role as the primary providers of a broad range of services to the homeless. CAAs have established and operated homeless shelters, provided emergency services, obtained supportive services for homeless individuals and families, and promoted private and public sector assistance to homeless persons throughout the Commonwealth. In addition, CAAs continue to play an important role as advocate for the development of policy and implementation of programs to better meet the acute needs of the homeless. Over twenty-five hundred (2,500) homeless persons were served by the programs designed and operated by Community Action Agencies under the FY 87 Emergency Community Services Homeless Grant Program(EHP) while over three thousand (3,000) homeless persons were assisted by CAAs with programs funded by the FY 88 award.

The FY 89 award of $483,500 represented a slight decrease (2%) of the FY 88 funds. All FY 89 EHP funds were allocated to the twenty-five eligible Community Action Agencies based on a percentage equivalent to their FY 88 awards.

The funding guidelines provided to CAAs by the Office of Community Action restricted the use of EHP funds only to the following purposes:

1. Expansion of comprehensive services to homeless individuals to provide follow-up and long-term services to enable homeless individuals to make the transition out of poverty;

2. Provision of assistance in obtaining social and maintenance services and income support services for homeless individuals; and/or;

3. Promotion of private sector and other assistance to homeless individuals.

4. Provision of assistance to any individual who has received a notice of foreclosure, eviction, or termination, of utility services if:
   (1) The inability of the individual to make mortgage, rental, or utility payments is due to a sudden reduction in income.
   (2) The assistance is necessary to avoid the foreclosure, eviction, or termination of utility services; and

(3) There is a reasonable prospect that the individual will be able to resume the payments within a reasonable period of time.

In order to accomplish the above effectively, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts continued to encourage the local/regional coordination of programs and services for homeless families and individuals. Community Action Agencies have repeatedly demonstrated that effective local, regional, and statewide coordination results in improved and expanded services for the homeless.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts also recognized that homeless families and individuals are in need of direct assistance such as emergency shelter, food and clothing. Although the Commonwealth did not prohibit the use of EHP funds for these purposes, it was hoped that these costs would be assumed by other resources such as the Department of Public Welfare, the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, and other programs funded through the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, and private donations. Where such direct services for the homeless were not available, CAAs were encouraged to act as a direct provider and/or establish through local/regional coordination the provision of the direct service.

In FY 89 many CAAs elected to maintain a continuity of services by providing and/or expanding FY 88 activities. In addition, some CAAs added new initiatives, including assistance to prevent homelessness. Specifically, CAAs in Massachusetts used EHP funds for the following: coordination of local/regional services for the homeless, ensuring access to existing services, developing direct services when gaps were identified, assistance to prevent homelessness, and resource development, including private sector assistance to homeless individuals and families. All CAA efforts increased the opportunities for homeless individuals to obtain shelter, food, and supportive services. In addition, many CAAs were able to help individuals and families make the transition from homelessness to permanent housing.

Over two thousand homeless families and individuals were directly served by the programs developed and operated by CAAs. This number does not include those homeless persons assisted through CAA efforts at improved coordination of services by agencies and institutions in the various service areas. This number also excludes those homeless families and individuals who are now or will shortly benefit from programs being designed to fill service gaps identified by local/regional homelessness task forces and coalitions organized by Massachusetts CAAs, as a result of McKinney EHP funds. Below are brief examples of the variety of programs/services that CAAs are engaged in;

A. In Gloucester, the CAA raised over $14,000. for homeless families and individuals through a direct mail campaign. It was the CAA's first attempt at a direct mail appeal.

B. The Worcester CAA used EHP funds in FY 87 to convene the Homeless Childrens' Task Force to act as the planning body for the needs of homeless children in the city. This year the CAA filled a gap identified by the Task Force when it opened "Kids Place", a drop-in day care center assisting 60 homeless children each month.

C. The need for employment and training services for homeless individuals was identified by the CAA in Haverhill. Responding to that need this group developed a job training program that was selected as a national demonstration project by the U.S. Department of Labor. This program will target homeless individuals who visit the CAA's homeless drop-in center.

D. In the City of Lynn the CAA provided over one hundred and fifty hours of babysitting services for homeless families while they searched for permanent housing.

E. Follow-up stabilization services for homeless families and individuals were the focus for the CAA in Fitchburg. Two-hundred and nineteen families and individuals received follow-up services, when needed, to help them make the transition out of poverty.

IMPEDIMENTS

In previous years CAAs cited prohibition of EHP funds for prevention purposes as an impediment in their activities. FY 89, however, introduced prevention as an eligible activity. The ability to serve the "near homeless" is viewed as a critical and effective use of EHP funds. CAAs did not report any impediments to the program during FY 89.

Attached is a summary of the activities of each Community Action Agency under FY 89 EHP funds. The numbers of individuals and families served under the grant have been provided, where appropriate.

A SUMMARY OF EOCD/OCA EMERGENCY COMMUNITY SERVICES HOMELESS GRANT PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1989

ACTION, INC. (GLOUCESTER)
Provided coordination of local homeless efforts, fundraised $30,000 for a homeless shelter, provided information, referrals, and case management to 69 homeless individuals, and assistance to prevent homelessness.

ACTION FOR BOSTON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (BOSTON)
Developed a network of volunteer advocates to assist homeless families living in hotels and motels, provided transportation services for homeless families, and designed and operated a program of day care services that provided a full range of child/parent support services.

BERKSHIRE COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL (BERKSHIRE COUNTY)
Provided emergency services and housing placement assistance for 52 homeless families and individuals, recruited rooms in private homes to shelter the homeless, and fundraised for homeless programs.

CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY COMMITTEE (CAMBRIDGE)
Coordinated the local Committee on Homelessness, operated a local food pantry for homeless people, and provided advocacy and direct services that targetted homeless linguistic minorities.

CITIZENS FOR CITIZENS (FALL RIVER)
Provided transportation for over 50 homeless families and individuals, and assistance to prevent homelessness for 5 families.

COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY OF SOMERVILLE (SOMERVILLE)
Provided advocacy and case management services for 14 homeless families, assistance in preventing homelessness, fundraising for homeless services, and participation on state and local homelessness task forces.

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS INTERCITY (CHELSEA/REVERE)
Provided stabilization assessments/services for 112 homeless families and individuals.

COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY OF CAPE COD AND THE ISLANDS (HYANNIS)
Conducted 15 specialized workshops on substance abuse and available assistance programs for families and individuals living in area shelters, provided workshops for area service providers on substance abuse and its effects on homeless families, published and distributed monthly newsletters for homeless singles and homeless families, advocated with local homeless service providers to increase and improve services to the homeless.

COMMUNITY TEAMWORK, INC. (LOWELL)
Promoted private sector assistance for the homeless, conducted a special fundraising event for homeless programs, participated in local and state homeless coalitions.

COMMUNITY ACTION, INC. (HAVERHILL)
Provided outreach, emergency, and case management services for 220 homeless families and individuals, operated a day-time drop-in center for 25-30 homeless guests each day, recruited health care professionals to provide health screenings for guests at the center, coordinated the local homelessness convenor group, and developed a national demonstration project to provide employment and training for 45 homeless individuals. This program will be funded by the U.S. Department of Labor.

FRANKLIN COMMUNITY ACTION CORPORATION (FRANKLIN COUNTY)
Assisted homeless individuals to access available resources, including the publishing and distribution of five newsletters to 100 households, participated in local and state homeless coalitions, and prevented homelessness for 7 households.

GREATER LAWRENCE COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL (LAWRENCE)
Provided information, referrals, and emergency services to 140 homeless families and individuals.

HAMPSHIRE COMMUNITY ACTION COMMISSION (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)
Provided information, referral, advocacy, and case management for 270 homeless individuals through their Homeless Resource office, recruited volunteer advocates, and coordinated the local homelessness task force.

LYNN ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, INC. (LYNN)
Coordinated the local homelessness task force, provided advocacy and direct services to 250 homeless individuals, coordinated a furniture assistance program, and prevented homelessness for 9 households.

MONTACHUSETT OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL (FITCHBURG)
Coordinated the area Homelessness Committee, provided follow-up stabilization assessments for 219 homeless families and individuals.

NORTH SHORE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM (PEABODY)
Provided advocacy for homeless families and individuals, transportation for homeless families sheltered in hotels and motels, and assistance to prevent homelessness.

PEOPLE ACTING IN COMMUNITY ENDEAVORS (NEW BEDFORD)
Operated a furniture assistance program, provided case management, advocacy, information, referrals, and direct emergency services i.e. food, shelter, and transportation, for homeless persons.

QUINCY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS (QUINCY)

Assisted 30 homeless individuals and 15 homeless families each month to access emergency housing, provided food packets to homeless families sheltered in hotels and motels and meals to 25-30 homeless individuals each day.

SELF-HELP, INC. (BROCKTON)

Assisted 150 homeless families and individuals to access emergency services and locate permanent housing.

SPRINGFIELD ACTION COMMISSION (SPRINGFIELD)

Provided transportation and case management services for homeless families sheltered in area hotels and motels. Operated a summer education program for 30 homeless children.

SOUTH SHORE COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL (PLYMOUTH)

Provided case management services for 99 homeless families and individuals,

SOUTH MIDDLESEX OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL (FRAMINGHAM)

Developed 15 housing units for scattered site emergency shelter for homeless families, and developed 14 SRO housing units for homeless individuals.

TRI-CITY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM (MALDEN)

Provided supportive counseling, information, and referrals to 87 homeless clients. Expanded outreach support to homeless families sheltered in hotels and motels, and assisted families to prevent homelessness.

VALLEY OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL (CHICOPEE/HOLYOKE)

Completed an SRO facility in the City of Chicopee for 21 homeless individuals, and secured funding for a homeless shelter for families.

WORCESTER COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL (WORCESTER)

Opened "Kids Place", a drop-in child care center visited by sixty young homeless children, developed parent support groups for homeless families, created a volunteer network to provide stabilization services for recently placed homeless individuals, and organized and convened a task force of the city's eight homeless shelters that provided in-service training for shelter staff. staff.

McKINNEY PROGRAM:

PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

Purpose: To provide for the delivery of out-patient health services (primary care, substance abuse treatment, mental health services and case management) to homeless individuals.

Budget Appropriation:

FFY 1987 - 46.0 Million
FFY 1988 - 14.4 Million
FFY 1989 - 14.8 Million
FFY 1990 - 32.4 Million

Total Amount to Massachusetts

FFY 1987 - $1,090,662
FFY 1989 - $1,344,343
FFY 1990 - $1,470,000

FY 90 Massachusetts Funded Projects:

Boston Health Care for the Homeless	$ 748,000
Springfield Public Health Department	$ 336,000
Worcester Area Committee on Mental Health	$ 386,000

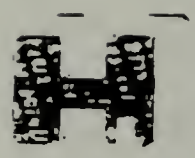
Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Joe Vallely
Department of Public Health
727-1960 x250

Federal Agency and Contact Person:

Joan Holloway
Department of Health and Human Services
(301) 443-8134

FACT SHEET



Boston HealthLink

The **Boston HealthLink**, Health Care for the Homeless Project, is a non-profit organization begun in January 1985, to care for the homeless people living in Boston. Outreach health care teams go to **over 22 sites** around the city, assuring that homeless people have access to the **highest quality health care** possible.

PATIENTS

Patients include families and **individuals** who have lost their homes due to poverty, unemployment and the shortage of affordable housing; people who are **mentally ill** and unable to care for themselves, **de-institutionalized** or **chronically homeless**.

Project staff have made more than **2500 visits** to homeless **families**. Since clinical services began in July 1985, more than **6,000** men, women, and children have been seen for both acute and chronic illnesses, totalling over **19,000 patient visits**. These illnesses include: swollen and ulcerated limbs, pneumonia, diabetes, hypertension, tuberculosis, psychiatric conditions, dental problems, and infectious diseases of childhood.

CLINICAL HEALTH SERVICES

Outreach health care teams consist of doctors, nurse practitioners, and social workers. They provide direct clinical services in Boston's homeless shelters, day centers, [illegible] sites and hospitals. The Project staff also advocates for the patients to coordinate services and assure continuity of care for homeless people.

Adult Outreach Clinics. Project staff visit over **10 shelters** soup **kitchens**, and **mental health shelters** offering on-site primary health care services including: clinical diagnosis and treatment, screening for infection control, nursing care, medical prescriptions, and referrals. Patients who require more extensive testing or care are referred to appropriate services in the city - including the Project's own hospital-based referral clinics. Medical-social services and limited dental and psychiatric services [illegible] also provided through the outreach clinics.

Family Outreach Service. The family health service staff of the Project regularly visit over **12 shelters** and **hotels** which have become society's temporary housing for homeless families. The team offers pediatric and adult health care, social services, health education, and referral to specialty services.

Medical Respite Program. A cooperative service of the Boston [illegible]lthLink and the Shattuck Shelter, the Medical Respite Program [illegible]vides bedrest and personal care for recuperating homeless [illegible]ents. Over **400 admissions** have been made to the Program, [illegible]ibuting to more than **6,800 patient days of stay**. Respite pat[illegible]s are enabled to experience a stable living situation while support services are secured which might lead to permanent alternatives to street life.

McKINNEY PROGRAM:

COMMUNITY BASED DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT FOR HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

PURPOSE: To provide competitive grants to public and private nonprofit agencies that will develop and implement successful and replicable approaches for providing community based alcohol and/or drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation services to homeless people with substance abuse problems.

Budget Appropriation:

FY 88 - $1,050,338
over 2 yr. period

FY 89 - $524,120
FY 90 - 526,218

FY 90 Massachusetts Funded Projects:

NIAAA Stabilization Services for Homeless Substance Abusers

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Dennis McCarty
Department of Public Health
727-1960

Federal Agency and Contact Person:

Barbara Lubran
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
(301) 443-0786

Abstract

The Stabilization Services for Homeless Substance Abusers (SSHSA) Demonstration Project provides stabilization and transitional care for adult men (86%) and women (14%) alcohol and drug abusers (30%) in the City of Boston who are homeless or at risk of being homeless. Four models of service and two levels of case management are demonstrated, evaluated, and compared. Two of the services are available currently in substance abuse treatment programs--Boston Detox Transitional Care (10 beds) and STAIR (Short-Term Addiction Intervention Residence) (10 beds). Stabilization services are also provided in two shelters for the homeless--the Long Island Shelter (10 beds) and the Shattuck Shelter (10 beds). A total of 40 beds are available for project clients. Half of the clients in each program receive case management services to coordinate substance abuse rehabilitation services with other social services and entitlements available to homeless individuals. During the first seven months of services, 268 men and women entered treatment. The mean stay has been 24 days.

Boston Detox Transitional Care

Boston Detox Transitional Care provides a post-detox stabilization period that gives newly sober clients additional time to recuperate before returning to the community. Project clients receive individual and group substance abuse counseling, housing assistance, vocational training, and training in daily living skills. Seventy-two clients were admitted during the first 7 months. The average length of stay was 19 days; those who completed treatment had a mean stay of 36 days.

STAIR

STAIR works with homeless and near homeless men and women who have failed in prior attempts at recovery from substance abuse. During the project, stabilization services include substance abuse treatment (individual counseling, group counseling, and self-help meetings), identification of vocational and housing needs, and referrals to appropriate placements. STAIR is primarily a treatment planning experience that extends the early recovery stage for several weeks because of the clients' histories of rapid relapse. The goal is to place clients in continued substance abuse treatment while helping them address housing and vocational needs. So far, 53 clients have been admitted. The mean length of stay was 34 days. Clients who completed stayed about 50 days because STAIR does not begin to place clients until the third week of service.

Long Island

A ten-bed holding area has been developed to support detoxified alcohol and drug abusers and help them maintain sobriety while waiting for placements in recovery homes or community housing. Counselors coordinate medical services, locate ambulatory substance abuse treatment, provide vocational and housing referrals, and facilitate access to entitlements and social benefits. Lengths of stay vary, but have averaged 25 days for 59 admissions.

Shattuck Shelter

The Shattuck Shelter Transitional Care Program provides short-term care for individuals waiting for placement in long-term substance abuse treatment. The program is designed to provide a sense of stability for the guests. A full-time coordinator staffs the program and counsels, case manages, and monitors guests. Daily AA meetings

are available and attendance is required. Shattuck admitted the most clients (n = 84) and has averaged a 19 day stay. Clients who completed treatment had a mean stay of 31 days.

Case Management

Case management facilitates services in different systems of care. Experienced individuals negotiate access and coordinate service delivery for clients who are unable to solve the complexities of gaining admission to bureaucratic service agencies. A case manager follows and leads clients from one care system to another to ensure that the client receives all necessary and available services. Four case managers are used in the stabilization project. Total case load is 40 to 60 clients per year; active case loads average 15 to 30 individuals. The client is given assistance locating residential and ambulatory substance abuse services, social services, medical services, jobs, and housing. Case managers work with clients for six to nine months from time of admission into the stabilization program. Clients are assigned to case management or customary aftercare after 21 days in stabilization. Approximately 64% of the clients remain in Stabilization long enough to be assigned to one of the categories.

Eligibility and Selection

Case managers screen men and women who complete detoxification. Eligibility is determined by ten criteria: 1) medically clear and stable, 2) homeless or at risk of being homeless, 3) 18 years of age or older, 4) presence of a substance abuse (alcohol, alcohol and drug, or drug) problem, 5) stable mental health, 6) motivated to participate and willing to enter any one of the four demonstration programs, 7) no prior admissions to the demonstration project, 8) not enrolled in another program, 9) currently unemployed, and 10) no significant current criminal justice involvement. Clients who pass the screening interview are assigned randomly to one of the demonstration programs. Between August 15, 1988 and March 31, 1989, 268 clients were admitted. Between 400 and 500 clients will be admitted each year.

Evaluation

Process and outcome evaluation are major project activities. The evaluation design is a program location (treatment agency vs. shelter) by case manager (present vs. absent) 2 x 2 factorial design. Data are collected on client characteristics, participation in treatment, treatment referrals, job and housing placements, client assessment of services, and time to readmission to detoxification. Process data monitor program implementation.

Year 2

The project anticipates few major changes during Year 2. Emphasis will be placed, however, on institutionalization of the shelter programs, completion of data collection, and preparation of reports. Project staff will be expanded to include two program coordinators who will attempt to formalize the services in the shelters and articulate program philosophies and methods. A more aggressive follow-up of dropouts initiated during Year 2 (with savings from Year 1) will be continued during Year 3. The project coordinators and dropout follow-up will provide a more comprehensive description of the project and enhance replication efforts.

McKINNEY PROGRAM:

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Purpose: The act authorizes a block grant for services to chronically mentally ill homeless individuals and would provide additional funding for two existing demonstration programs.

Budget Appropriation:

FFY 1987 - $32.2 Million
FFY 1988 - $11.5 Million
FFY 1989 - $14.1 Million
FFY 1990 - $27.7 Million

Massachusetts Funded Project:

FFY 89 - $ 374,645
FFY 90 - $ 267,944

Department of Mental Health: to provide community mental health services to homeless individuals who are chronically mentally ill:

- outreach services
- diagnostic services, crisis intervention, habilitation and rehabilitation services
- referrals to medical facilities for necessary hospital services and substance abuse treatment
- training to shelters, mental health clinics and other sites
- case management services to homeless mentally ill individuals

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Karen Brady
Department of Mental Health
727-5500 x249

Federal Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Irene Shifrin-Levine
NIMH
(301) 443-3706

September, 1988

DESCRIPTION OF NIMH BLOCK GRANT
FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
TO HOMELESS POPULATIONS

The Massachusetts, Department of Mental Health (DMH) has received a grant of $1.2 million from the National Institute of Mental Health through the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Act. The Federal money is being used to provide on-site clinical services at shelters, a need demonstrated by the Department's Homeless Field Study of 1987. Nineteen Mental Health Shelter Specialists (MHSS's) are being hired to work throughout the six regions of the state. They will provide clinical services for homeless individuals and families.

Mental Health Shelter Specialists will work under the auspices of DMH-Area Shelter Services Directors as part of the DMH team implementing the Department's "Shelter Services Policy." This policy standardizes the basic Mental Health Services made available to all homeless shelter sites. The services include: (1) mental health clinical consultation, (2) case management, (3) emergency services, and (4) mental health education and training. The resources available through the McKinney Homeless Block grant assure implementation of the DMH Shelter Services Policy by providing the start-up funding for the clinical component.

Working on-site at all shelter sites, the MHSS's provide direct mental health services, as indicated, plus give clinical support, training, and educational services to shelter staff. The clinical services include a range of options: mental health crisis interventions, diagnostic impressions, psychotherapy, mental health referrals, other service referrals, treatment planning, or group therapy.

Mental Health Shelter Specialists are all Master's level clinicians with several years of community mental health experience and consultation skills. Their clients are homeless persons who are assessed to be either (a) severely mentally ill or (b) members of families exhibiting emotional impairment to the degree of not being able to function (adults) or, in the case of children, not exhibiting normal emotional behavior.

It is anticipated that federal monies for this program will be available for at least two years and may be extended beyond that time depending on continuing funding for the McKinney Homeless Act.

McKINNEY PROGRAM:

ADULT EDUCATION FOR THE HOMELESS

Purpose: In recognition that the existing adult basic education may not currently be available to the homeless, an amendment is added to the Adult Basic Education Act to ensure that the homeless are eligible for these services.

Budget Appropriation:

FFY 1987 - $6.9 Million
FFY 1988 - $7.18 Million
FFY 1989 - $7.094 Million
FFY 1990 - $7.4 Million

Total Amount to Massachusetts:

FFY 1987 - $119,607
FFY 1988 - $126,247
FFY89/90 - $156,607

Eligible Applicants: Department of Education in each state

Department of Education:

Development of two to four pilot programs;
Hiring planner/grants manager;
Forming an advisory board.

The scope of services will include literacy training, for English speaking and non-English speaking persons, basic skill remediation, survival skills, and pre-vocational skills training.

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Sandy Brawders
Department of Education
Bureau of Adult Education
770-7581

Federal Agency and Contact Person:

Ron Pugsley
US Department of Education
(202) 732-2390

. ADULT EDUCATION

The Adult Education for the Homeless Project of the Bureau of Adult Education is funded by the McKinney Act. During the first year of the funding, four pilot partnerships were developed to provide a range of services that the homeless population did not have easy access to.

In January 1990 five other pilot projects were developed. All the pilot projects are not only serving over 130 homeless people, but are providing data that determines the curriculum that must be developed, as well as the training needed for teachers and tutors.

The development of four basic models that can be replicated and distributed to other shelters and learning centers throughout the state are the core of this project. (For further information, contact Sandy Brawders, State Coordinator, Adult Education for the Homeless.)

McKINNEY PROGRAM:

EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Purpose: To establish a state office of Coordination of Education of Homeless Children to ensure that homeless children are able to take advantage of public education opportunities available to every child.

Budget Appropriation:	FFY 1987 - $4.6 Million
	FFY 1988 - $0
	FFY 1989 - $4.6 Million
	FFY 1990 - $4.9 Million
Total Amount to Massachusetts:	FFY 1987 - $ 89,098
	FFY 1989 - $ 91,160
Reallocation of unused funds	FFY 1989 - $ 4,288
	FFY 1990 - $ 91,123
Eligible Applicants:	Department of Education in each state

Massachusetts Funded Projects:

Department of Education: to develop a comprehensive plan for ensuring optimal educational opportunity for children while they are homeless.

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Michelle Linnehan
Department of Education
770-7549

Federal Agency and Contact Person:

Francine Vinson
US Department of Education
(202) 732-4728

McKINNEY PROGRAM:

HOMELESS CHILDREN

In February 1988 the Department of Education received its first McKinney grant of $89,000 (federal FY'87 funds). This money can be used through September 1989.

In August 1988 a Coordinator of the Office for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth was hired. This coordinator, Michelle Fryt, completed two requirements of the McKinney Act in the past 8 months:

1) surveyed all school districts, shelters and hotels/motels to determine the number, location and educational needs of homeless children in Massachusetts

2) formulated a state plan to address the educational needs of this population

The state plan "Educational Services for Homeless Children and Youth" defines the policies of the Department of Education regarding the education of homeless children and youth and delineates an 18-month plan of activities to ensure that all homeless children in the Commonwealth receive the appropriate education in the least disruptive manner possible. Proposed activities include:

- holding statewide inservice training for school personnel to sensitize them to the unique needs of homeless children and to provide them with concrete strategies to use in the school to support this group of children;

- setting up a statewide volunteer tutor network for children living in hotels, motels and shelters, and investigating the educational needs of homeless adolescents in adolescent shelters.

Massachusetts Department
of Education

Educational Programs for Adolescents in Short-term Shelter Care

In September 1989 the Massachusetts Department of Education (with a grant from the United States Department of Education made available through the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act) initiated programs in three adolescent shelters to provide an in-house educational component for the youth residing in these facilities. This brochure briefly describes the shelters and the overall design of their educational component.

Harbinger House

Harbinger House is an eight bed emergency shelter for adolescent girls, ages 13-17, and serves youth primarily from the MetroWest and Greater Boston areas. The shelter has been in operation since 1977 and is the only shelter in Massachusetts to deal exclusively with the difficulties faced by homeless and runaway girls. The maximum length of stay in the program is 45 days. Harbinger House provides services to 110 adolescent girls and their families each year.

The goal of the program at Harbinger House is to provide an educational component in order to ensure that the educational needs of all the youth in the program are addressed. An estimated 60% of the girls who reside in the shelter will either not be in school or will not be able to continue in their school program due to transportation difficulties.

The Educational Tutor conducts an educational assessment for each girl, as well as contacts involved school personnel to gather the student's books and materials. Tutoring is then provided on an ongoing basis. The philosophy of the program is to provide the girls with positive learning experiences and to help them increase feelings of self-worth. The staff of Harbinger House believe that when these girls feel better about themselves, they will be able to succeed in other areas of their lives as well.

Marathon House

Marathon House Adolescent Emergency Shelter in Walpole serves male and female adolescents in crisis, who come to the shelter through an open referral process. The primary service area of this six-bed shelter includes South Norfolk county, although services are extended to communities within the Southeast Region of the Massachusetts Department of Social Service (DSS). Referrals may come from DSS, the schools, the courts, the police, mental health agencies, parents, other relatives, foster parents, friends, or the youth themselves.

The shelter's tutoring program has two primary foci: the acquisition of math, reading and language skills, and the development of a sense of academic and personal competence. The majority of Marathon House's clients attend traditional schools, although some attend alternative schools for students with special needs. The youth are encouraged to finish high school and stay with their traditional or vocational programs. Yet, if testing shows that a youth would do better in a different type of program, they are encouraged to examine their options (i.e., GED, job skills training) carefully.

Since the youth live in the shelter for such a short length of time (30 days average), continuity within their educational program, and personal value and capability as an individual are stressed.

YWCA of Western Massachusetts: Runaway Adolescent Program (RAP)

The RAP shelter serves as the main referral agency for the Department of Social Services in the western part of Massachusetts, but takes in youth from all over the country. The shelter, which has a 10-bed capacity, serves over 250 youth (ages 12-17, male and female) per year, who stay for a maximum stay of 30 days.

Approximately 40% of the youth served by the RAP educational program have not recently attended public school. The amount of time since they last attended school ranges from a day or two to several months, and occassionally years. Often the client has a poor or no relationship with their last school district.

The RAP educational philosophy is "learner centered". The program does not hold one goal for all the youth attending the RAP classroom, but views its educational services as a continuum of goals, with each resident placed along that continuum according to differential needs. These goals may include: earning public school academic and attendance credit, progress in a GED program, preparation for entrance into a Job Corp skills program, and development/maintenance of basic literacy and life skills

In addition to the specific educational focus, a major purpose of the program is to provide a positive learning experience for the youth involved

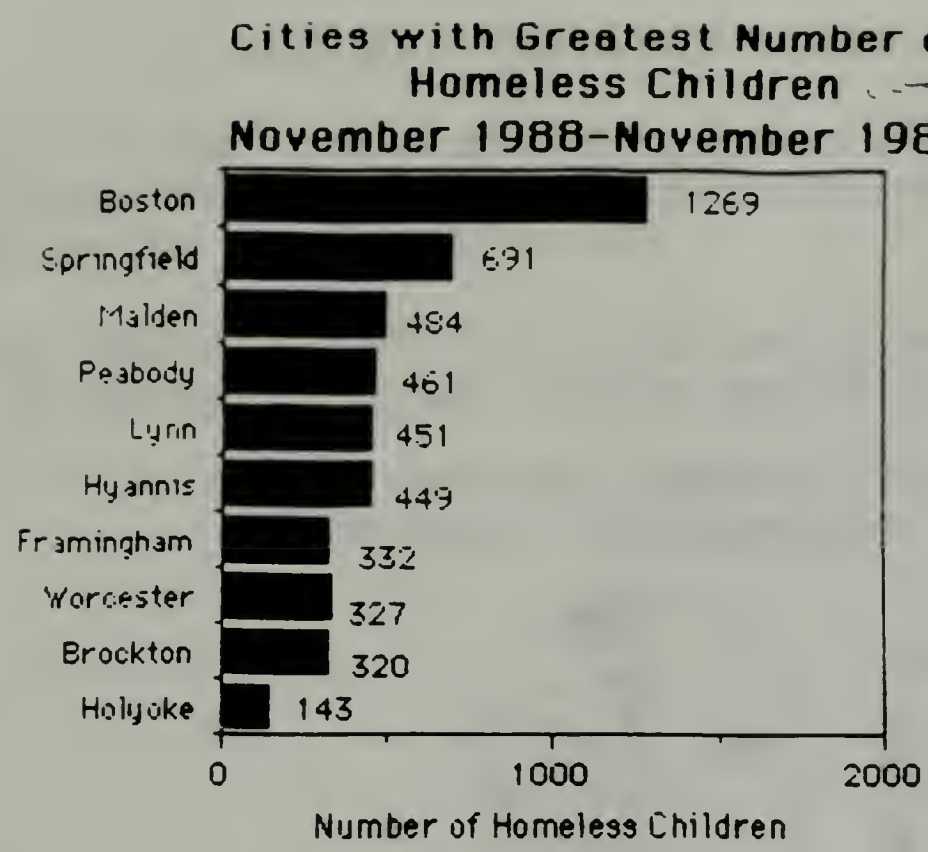
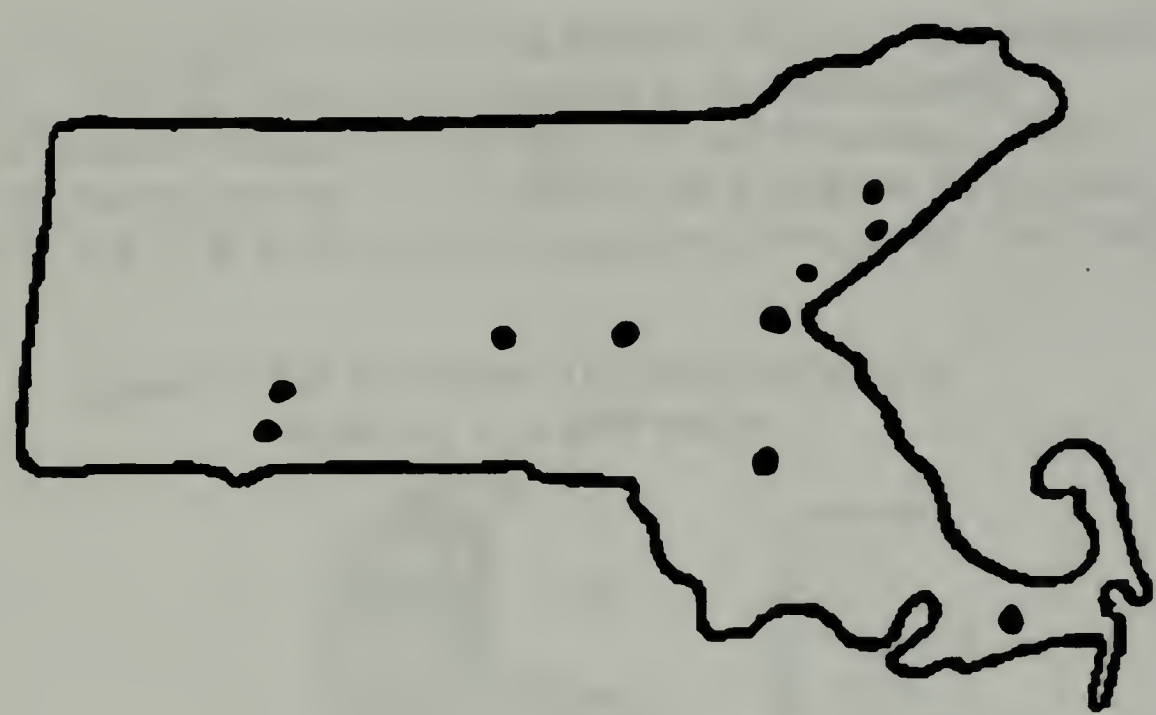


Figure 4

The numbers shown in Figure 4 were based on a one-day count of the homeless children , combined with information that indicates the average length of stay for a child in a shelter is 11 weeks.



This map of Massachusetts shows the geographical location of the ten cities in Massachusetts which provided emergency shelter to the greatest number of children from November 1988 to November 1989. The cities indicated with dots are. Boston, Springfield, Malden, Peabody, Lynn, Hyannis, Framingham, Worcester, Brockton and Holyoke.

I. AGES AND NUMBERS OF HOMELESS CHILDREN

Pages 11, 12, and 13 provide information on the number, ages, living situations and geographical locations of homeless children who resided in Massachusetts from November 1988 to November 1989

Figure 1 indicates that 51% of homeless children in Massachusetts are of school age, the remaining 49% consist of children ages birth to four years old

Ages of Homeless Children in Massachusetts
November 1988-November 1989

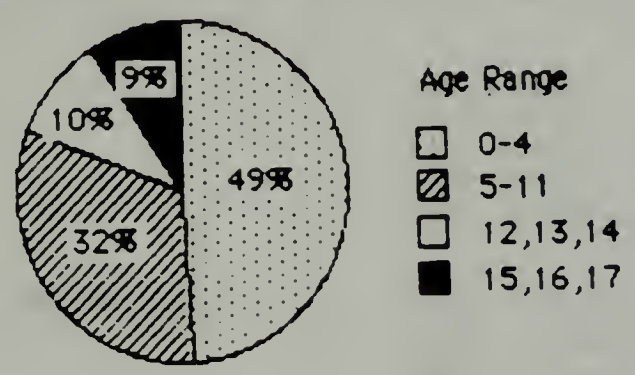


Figure 1

Figure 2 depicts the age ranges for **all** of the children living in Massachusetts on January 1, 1988. (This information was compiled by the Massachusetts Department of Education, Bureau of Data Collection and Processing.) This shows that, in the general population, only **30%** of all youngsters in the state are under 5 years old, and **17%** of the general population of youngsters are of high school age.

Ages of All Children in Massachusetts
(January 1, 1988 data)

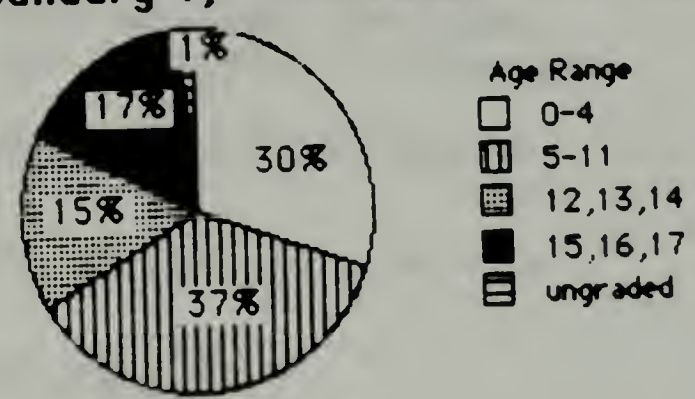


Figure 2

These differences can be attributed to the fact that the majority of families living in shelters and motels in Massachusetts are headed by a parent who is between 18-25 years old, while in the general population the majority of families are headed by a parent or parent(s) who are between ___ and ___ years old.

McKINNEY PROGRAM:

VETERANS JOB TRAINING ACT

Purpose: The law reauthorizes the Veterans Job training and amends it by requiring that homeless persons who can't prove residence within service delivery areas still be eligible for services.

Budget Appropriation:

FFY 1987 - 20 Million
FFY 1988 - $8.5 Million
FFY 1989 - $1.4 Million
FFY 1990 - $1.9 Million

Total Amount to Massachusetts:

FFY - 1987 - $ 33,200
FFY - 1988 - 100,000
FFY - 1989 - $118,000 (10 Months)
FFY - 1990 - 000,000

Eligible Applicants: States

1990 Massachusetts Funded Projects:

None
The 1989 Funding: Governor's Outreach and Assistance Program of the Homeless Veteran's Reintegration Project (HVRP) has utilized its Title VII McKinney funding to:

Assessment of approximately 2000 homeless veterans
Placed over 600 veterans into jobs
Placed over 600 veterans into housing.

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Charles Callahan
Office of Commission of Veteran's Service
727-5944

Federal Agency & Contact Person:

Christine Chudd
US Department of Labor
(202) 523-9110

2. HOMELESS VETERANS

The Massachusetts Office of the Commissioner of Veterans Services prepared the following report:

o Description of Population

It is estimated that 30% of the homeless population in the city of Boston are veterans. Based on population surveys done by the OCVS and the city of Boston's Department of Veterans Services in 1989, there may be 2,500 homeless veterans on our streets or in our shelters. Between 75 -80% are Vietnam era vets and less than 5% are female.

Based on medical evaluations conducted by the V.A. in 1989:

o Over 50% have psychiatric disorders

o Almost 60% have substance abuse history (45% alcohol, 12% other drugs)

o Over 40% have serious medical problems.

Services Provided Veterans

In August 1989 OCVS was awarded a $118,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Labor to follow up on the success of the previous year's Outreach Project for homeless veterans in the city of Boston.

The primary goal of this program has been to place homeless veterans into full-time employment positions. Since the inception of this program in 1986:

1,547 veterans were contacted
713 placed in jobs
1,053 received job training

The average salary of veterans placed into employment is approximately $14, 500 per year, down slightly from last year's average of $15,150.

The strategies of OCVS for reducing homelessness is through provision of job training and job placement, and providing resources for shelters through Chap. 115 veterans benefits and assistance programs.

McKINNEY PROGRAM:

JOB TRAINING FOR THE HOMELESS

Purpose: The act authorizes the Secretary of Labor to make grants to state and local public agencies, private non-profit organizations, private businesses and other appropriate entities for the purpose of establishing a job training demonstration project for the homeless.

Budget Appropriation: FFY 1988 - $8.5 Million
FFY 1989 - $6.8 Million
FFY 1990 - $9.4 Million

Total Amount to Massachusetts: FFY 1990 - $1.18 Million

Springfield Massachusetts Career Development Institute	$256,691
Project Weave, Newton	$582,582
Community Action, Haverill	$339,751

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Nancy Roberts
Department of Public Welfare
Employment and Training
574-0258

Federal Agency & Contact Person:

John Heinberg
US Department of Labor
(202) 535-0682

Project WEAVE
(Women's Efforts Advance Viable Employment)
Job Training for Homeless Women
Vivian Guilfoy, Katherine Hanson

Funded by the Department of Labor, this innovative project was selected from almost 500 applicants as a demonstration model geared to the specific needs of homeless women in Greater Boston. EDC will work with the Massachusetts Coalition for the Homeless and My Sister's Place, an American Friends Service Committee drop-in housing advocacy center, to develop a comprehensive and customized approach to career development for homeless women. In each of three cycles, approximately 35 women will work with peer counselors, job developers and others to define their own needs, develop a individual plan that integrates individual case management, a social skills curriculum, and experiential learning which, ultimately will lead to appropriate employment in positions that enable them to be economically self-sufficient. The project is unique in that it links with existing programs within education, community organizations, and businesses to place women in appropriate education or training programs, depending on the individual needs and skills of each woman. In addition to the core of services, the project will provide on-going support groups for all women in the program, will link to existing education, social service, health, housing, and job training, and employment sectors, and will develop a evaluation system to both improve the project and inform local and national policy

edc education development center, inc.

55 CHAPEL STREET
NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02160
TELEPHONE 617 969-7100
FAX 617 332-6405

Massachusetts Career Development
Institute

Program Activities to Date

I. Outreach and Recruitment

A. We are continuing to contact and actively pursue clients at various shelters, residential programs and soup kitchens.

B. Weekly on-site recruitment at The Worthington House, the largest SRO and open bed shelter in the city.

C. Weekly on-site recruitment at area motels housing homeless AFDC clients.

D. The Department of Public Welfare is actively involved in referrals. We are currently investigating a direct referral service so that each client listed as "homeless" by the welfare office can be scheduled to meet with MCDI personnel.

E. MCDI has hosted three luncheons and approximately a dozen tours for area agencies servicing the homeless.

F. We conducted an Open House at the area motel that houses the largest number of homeless families (70) in Springfield. We provided balloons, refreshments and MCDI literature.

II. Current Enrollment

The current enrollment is 23. See the Attachment "A" student profile and course selection of the current 19 students.

There have been four terminations from the program; (1) medical hold, (2) lack of interest, (3) poor attendance and (4) inappropriate behavior. Two of the four are still receiving counseling services from MCDI and may re-enter at some point.

As of March 23, 1989, our enrollment level is lower than planned. Perhaps this is due partially to unrealistic expectations of a speedier recruitment. Our experience is showing that it takes some individuals a much longer period of time to prepare themselves for job training due to the myraid of problems facing homeless individuals. We are confident we will reach our numbers but will need to go beyond our earlier full enrollment date of April.

III. Motivational Workshops and Support Sessions

All 23 students have participated in the ACE (Action for Career Employment) program. The participants continue to rate the program highly.

A support group continues to meet weekly. The purpose of the group is to follow-up on the ACE program, make announcements, provide guest speakers, motivational tapes, acknowledgement of accomplishments and generally service the differing needs of the group

IV. Advisory Board

The Advisory Board continues to meet on a regular basis and is becoming a working, critiquing and supportive element of this grant. Two Board meetings have been held, January 19, 1989, and February 28, 1989.

V. Transportation

A rented van is continuing to provide services for clients in the downtown Springfield area shelters. Participants outside of that immediate area are given a monthly bus pass which provides them with unlimited service.

VI. Staff Sensitivity

MCDI counseling involved with the McKinney Grant meet with department heads on a regular basis to provide support for the instructional staff.

VII. Physicals and Dental Care

Participants are continuing to receive physicals and health services from the "Health Care for the Homeless" Organization.

Starting February 2, 1989, MCDI entered an agreement with Springfield Technical Community College to provide dental services, (cleaning, x-rays, etc.) free of charge to MCDI students. The work is performed by dental hygienist students. McKinney grant participants are given a priority status for these services.

VIII. Committees

MCDI staff is involved in two committees benefiting their present and future clients.

A. MCDI staff meets weekly with area agencies who work with AFDC families living in motels. The following agencies are represented: Department of Public Welfare, Springfield Action Commission, Department of Social Services, Transitional Living Program, Healthcare for the Homeless, Arise, and the New North Citizens Council. This case management approach provides a network for suitable MCDI referrals.

B. MCDI staff is participating in a case management meeting that meets weekly to discuss clients at the Open-Bed and SRO's at The Worthington House. The following agencies are represented: MCDI,

Healthcare for the Homeless, Open Pantry, Open Door, Department of Mental Health, Veterans Services, Director of the Open-Bed Shelter, Program Manager of The Worthington House.

IX. Clothing Stipend

MCDI provides a $100 clothing stipend to participants that have entered the training program. Trainees utilize the stipend whenever they wish. To date, nine stipends have been dispensed.

We have made arrangements with a store to charge all merchandise. Trainees are given a letter on MCDI stationery which acknowledges their participation in the program. The vendor has provided excellent services to the participants and provides any clothing alterations at no charge. Transportation is provided to the store.

X. On March 27, 1989, stories appeared in the Springfield Union-News, Springfield Metro and Suburban editions. These articles were the result of interviews conducted with MCDI Staff and administration, program participants and other Homeless agencies.

Planned Program Activities for March 26, 1989 to June 26, 1989

- Enroll 20 students
- Schedule three Advisory Board Meetings
- Conduct 12 Support Groups
- As requested, dispense of clothing stipend
- Develop on-site tutorial programs at the Worthington House.
- Develop an on-site Job Search class at The Worthington House.
- Begin work on an in-house video tape of homeless participants at MCDI
- Recruit motivational guest speakers from the public and private sector for the weekly Support Group.

MASSACHUSETTS CAREER DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

The Mass. Career Development Institute (MCDI) has established strong linkage with the Worthington House in order to provide employment training and additional services to homeless individuals. Some of these services include the following: on-site interviews for prospective candidates; providing transportation, program literature, vocational counseling, training, job development and resume services; tutorial program; and motivational workshops, training assessment, and job-readiness sessions.

MCDI has proven to be an invaluable adjunct community service in assisting Worthington House residents to accept responsibility for their own futures and offers them the chance, once again, to become self-reliant members of society.

OPEN-BED SHELTER

The Worthington House facility also houses an open-bed shelter on the first floor of its building with a capacity for forty-eight people. The length of stay is usually limited to twenty-one days and individuals are referred from this temporary (emergency) shelter to other human service programs. The Open-Bed Shelter is operated by the Springfield Redevelopment Authority under the direction of Lou Bonavita.

OTHER AGENCIES

There are a number of other agencies that work directly with the Worthington House in providing support services. They include the following: Open Pantry, Inc., The Veterans Administration Services, Department of Mental Health, Mass. Rehabilitation Commission, Alcohol and Drug Treatment Facilities, and Pre-Release Programs.

Worthington House, as a central facility for services to the homeless, draws on a variety of community resources and specialists. Geraldine Meneses, the in-house Program Manager, works closely with each individual in establishing individual service plans. Once the needs and goals are established, a number of agencies are called on to provide assistance and program services. Several of these agencies and the services they provide are highlighted below.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG COUNSELING

Jerry Coughlin, a professional counselor, provides one-on-one counseling to program participants who have been identified as having problems with alcohol and/or substances abuse. Support programs and meetings are held at the Worthington House on a weekly basis and referrals are made to outside agencies as needed.

HEALTH CARE FOR THE HOMELESS

Health Care for the Homeless began in 1983 as a result of the increasing awareness of the unmet health needs in the Springfield area. Services include assessment, treatment, health education and screenings.

When Worthington House opened, Health Care for the Homeless set up a clinic in the facility. Through this program, all medications for residents are administered and medical care is provided by RN's on site. A volunteer physician sees patients once a week and a surgeon has offered to take direct referrals. Emergency services are available at Mercy Hospital on a 24-hour basis. Follow up medical care is provided by Health Care for the Homeless.

APPENDIX

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES IN McKINNEY RULES

There have been important new changes in the Emergency Shelter Grants Program that include amendments which simplify administration by allowing states to contract directly with nonprofit organizations if the local government certifies its approval of the project. Other changes that are equally positive include:

- The use of ESG funds for homeless prevention services.
- Raising the essential services limit from 15 to 20%.

Exchange of CHAPS between the state and each metropolitan city and urban county has resulted in better coordination of services and valuable informational resource.

Waiving the 8-unit limit on Permanent Housing for the Handicapped, loosening the requirements for site control in the initial application, and the changes in the match requirements are also major improvements.

It is important to acknowledge that the Congress has been responsive to state's and local concerns, and the communication has been open and effective.

<u>FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:</u>

- In addition to the exchange of CHAPS, it would be helpful to exchange the Progress Reports as well. This would enable the states and the cities to share information about the status of particular projects and learn from eachother's experience.
- Future guidelines for all segments of funding should include a greater emphasis on prevention - including support services to <u>maintain families in housing</u> before they become homeless.
- In the Emergency Shelter Grants Program new construction, land acquisition and shelter staff costs should become eligible activities.

APPENDIX (continued)

- Although match requirements in general were eased and simplified and operating costs of permanent housing were made an eligible activity, the mental health services program remains an ineligible match for permanent housing for the handicapped. This should be changed.

- Target funding specifically to assist small towns and cities in developing small shelters in their communities. This will counteract the movement of people towards large urban centers to find shelter, and the subsequent tendency to develop large anomic shelters.

- Since the McKinney Act involves seven different federal agencies, multiple funding streams and eligible grant recipients, effective statewide coordination is essential.

  Although Massachusetts has established an Interagency Coordinating Council composed of all the state agencies responsible for administering the funds, a greater level of coordination would be achieved if there was a 5% setaside for state administrative expenses. Currently there are no funds under the McKinney Act for administration.

- Some of the complex time frames and competitive elements of many segments of the act should be examined for further simplification. We support the block grant approach which creates one fund of ESG, Transitional, Permanent, and SAFAH and alllocates it to states and cities on a formula basis.

Massachusetts has played the major role in developing a comprehensive plan and a continuum of services for homeless individuals and families. The McKinney funding has made an enormous difference in supplementing programs that the state has already identified in its comprehensive plan. Therefore, it would be helpful for Massachusetts, as the major leader in development of homeless programs, to maintain maximum flexibility in channeling future McKinney funding.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE • BOSTON 02133

MICHAEL S. DUKAKIS
GOVERNOR

August 31, 1989

Jack Kemp, Secretary
Department of Housing and
Urban Development
451 7th Street SW, Suite 1000
Washington D.C. 20410

Dear Secretary Kemp:

In response to the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, which requires each state to establish an interagency council on the homeless, I have directed the Secretary of the Executive Office of Human Services to designate the existing Massachusetts Interagency Council on Homelessness to coordinate state and local agencies' activities regarding McKinney funds.

Enclosed is the announcement which will be sent to the Massachusetts legislators, State Agencies, and private non-profit providers and advocates.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has played a dominant role in stemming the tide of homeless over the last five years. Since 1985, more than 10,000 homeless families were placed in permanent housing with the help of innovative and massively funded state housing programs, including the 707 Rental Assistance, Housing Services and Housing Search.

Under the leadership of the Executive Office of Human Services, we encourage the collaboration at all levels of government with the private and non-profit sector, and provide an equitable planning process for urgently needed programs, shelters and housing for homeless individuals and families.

We look forward to a continued positive relationship with the Department of Housing and Urban Development as we seek new and more effective solutions to the terrible tragedy of homelessness.

Sincerely,

Michael S. Dukakis
Governor

MSD/lmb

cc: Patricia Carlisle
Executive Director
Interagency Council on the Homeless

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Human Services
One Ashburton Place, Room 1109
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

MICHAEL S DUKAKIS
GOVERNOR
PHILIP W JOHNSTON
SECRETARY

ANNOUNCEMENT: INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE THE FORMATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING, ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE II OF THE STEWART B. McKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 210.

THE INTERAGENCY COUNCIL SHALL SERVE AS AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE WITH RESPECT TO THE GOVERNOR, THE SECRETARY OF HUMAN SERVICES AND THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

THE MISSION OF THE COUNCIL WILL BE TO COORDINATE PLANNING AND TO EXTEND PROGRAMS PROVIDING URGENTLY NEEDED ASSISTANCE FOR THE HOMELESS UNDER THE STEWART B. McKINNEY ACT.

THE COMMITTEE WILL BE COMPRISED OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE FOLLOWING STATE AGENCIES:

- THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HUMAN SERVICES
- THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF COMMUNITIES AND DEVELOPMENT
- THE DEPARTMENTS OF MENTAL HEALTH, PUBLIC WELFARE, VETERAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND MENTAL RETARDATION

MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE SECRETARIES AND COMMISSIONERS. THE CHAIRPERSON IS APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HUMAN SERVICES.

THE CHAIRPERSON AND TASK FORCE SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO APPROVE OR DENY APPLICATIONS AND ALTER AND AMEND COMPREHENSIVE PLANS.

THE CHAIRPERSON AND TASK FORCE WILL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR WRITING THE ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE HOMELESS ASSISTANCE PLAN (CHAP), AND THE CHAP PROGRESS REPORT, AND ACT AS A LIAISON WITH ALL STATE AGENCIES AND NON-PROFITS THROUGHOUT THE COMMONWEALTH IN ADVISING THEM OF EXISTING AND UPCOMING McKINNEY PROGRAMS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS AND THE INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUE WORKING WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN PROVIDING McKINNEY FUNDING TO CREATE AND EXPAND PROGRAMS AND HOUSING FOR THE HOMELESS.

Michael S. Dukakis
Governor

McKINNEY INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL

STATE COORDINATORS:

Irene Lee
Executive Office of Human Services

617 - 727 8036

Ita Mullarkey
Executive Office of Communities and Development

617 - 727 7132

MEMBERSHIP

Carol Johnson, DMH 727 5966	Mental Health Block Grant
Patrick Walsh, DPW 574 0151	Emergency Shelter Grant
Joe Vallely, DPH 727 1960	Health and Substance Abuse Treatment
Charles Callahan, OCVS 727 5944	Veterans Job Training
Jason Robart, DMR 727 5608	Homeless Mentally Retarded Persons
Carmella Buda, EOCD 727 0050	Community Action Agencies
Mary Mates Morrison, EOCD 727 7132	SRO Mod Rehab Authority
Michelle Fryt Linnehan, DOE 770 7493	Education of Homeless Children
Sandra Brawders, DOE 770 7399	Adult Literacy Programs
Marie Grigorieff, DET	Employment and Training Programs
Ken Itzkowitz, EOHS 727 8036	

Report on Hartford Workshop Panel

"STATE BREAKOUT - MASSACHUSETTS"

This session was designed to complement the networking among State and local government officials and public/private service providers and homeless advocates. The core discussion topics included a focus on the most important regional and State issues related to homelessness and the McKinney Act.

The session was chaired by Irene Lee, Director of Housing and Homeless, Executive Office of Human Services with assistance provided by members of the State's interagency council.

Those in attendance were notified of Governor's designation of this working group and provided a copy of the Governor's letter to Secretary Kemp indicating the objectives of the council. Next, the discusiion focused on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, CHAP and CHAP Performance Report which contained an histocial list of how various communities and organizations accessed funds appropriated under the McKinney Act. The significance of this report was obvious when a number of attendees indicated that they were from communities that did not have their own separate CHAP or Performance Report.

Individual working group members related their experiences and roles from the State perspective in operating or overseeing such programs as the Transitional Housing Demonstration Program, Emergency Shelter Grant Program and the Permanent Housing for the Handicapped.

Basic networking was truly accomplished when various individuals in attendance indicated that they did not know those on the panel nor the roles they filled in operating homeless assistance activities.

A number of individuals indicated that they were not satisfied with HUD's notification to Transitional Housing Demonstration Program. In response to the comments the audience was instructed to utilize the opportunity to call Headquarters and to inquire as to the substantive nature of funding denial, otherwise they could write directly to HUD and request information they needed.

The working session closed with a verbalized commitment to continue to network and correspond on various homeless issues in Massachusetts.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF HOMELESS SUITABILITY

Former VA Clinic
Boston, Massachusetts
2-G-MA-796

FEB 1 1990

Notice is hereby given that the former VA Clinic located at 17 Court Street, Suffolk County, Massachusetts has been determined suitable by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for homeless use. The property consists of a 10 story building with mezzanine containing 80,723 square feet. The building is located in Government Center, adjacent to City Hall and the John F. Kennedy Federal Building Plaza. The first floor of the building is leased to the Vietnam Veterans Workshop, Inc. for homeless purposes including counseling services and shelter, until June 21, 1990.

Under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, organizations concerned with providing assistance to the homeless may apply to lease this property on an interim basis. Interested parties have 30 days from the date of this notice to submit a written expression of interest and obtain necessary application forms from the Department of Health and Human Services. Public bodies and nonprofit organizations wishing to apply for the property should contact:

Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Health Facilities Planning
Public Health Services
Room 17A-10, Parklawn Building
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857
ATTN: Judy Breitman
(301) 443-2265

GSA administers a program for the donation of Federal surplus personal property through a network of State Agencies for Surplus Property (SASP). A pamphlet describing the surplus property program will be included in the application package provided by HHS.

In order for this information to be disseminated as widely as possible, we request that you provide a copy of this notice to any other group concerned with providing assistance to the homeless.

More information about this property may be obtained by contacting the General Services Administration, Office of Real Estate Sales, in Boston, Massachusetts at (617) 565-5700.